



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Associated with these darters in this small stream at Lake Station were the following species of fishes, each species being represented by a large number of individuals: *Catostomus commersonii sucklii* (Girard), *Campostoma anomalum* (Rafinesque), *Notropis scylla* (Cope), *Notropis lutrensis* (Baird and Girard), *Pimephales promelas* Rafinesque, *Fundulus zebrinus* (Jordan and Gilbert).

M. M. ELLIS,
B. B. JAFFA,
Boulder, Colorado.

CARETTA KEMPI IN JAMAICA.

Most of the specimens of the bastard turtle, *Caretta kemp*i (Garman), have been taken off the coast of the United States, either in the South Atlantic States, or the Gulf of Mexico.

Garman in his original description of *Colpochelys kemp*i, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. VI, 1860, p. 123, says that it is common in the Gulf off the Florida coast. O. P. Hay in the Proc. U. S. National Museum, XXXIV, 1908, p. 183-198, mentions specimens from Atlantic City, N. J., Beaufort, N. C., and Cape Hatteras, N. C. Strecker, 1915, "Reptiles and Amphibians of Texas," records a skull from Velasco on the Texas coast. Brimley, 1915, and Schmidt and Dunn, 1917, add nothing to our knowledge of the range. Stejneger and Barbour, in their recent checklist, give the range as "Northeastern part of the Gulf of Mexico north to Cape Hatteras, and accidentally to the coast of Massachusetts."

Therefore it is of interest that this turtle has been taken off Jamaica, which is a considerable extension of the range. On going over some skeletal material of turtles in the Smith College collection, I came across a skull of a sea turtle which is unquestionably *Caretta kemp*i, as it has the strong alveolar ridges in the upper jaw which begin as two prominent

teeth on each side of a deep median notch. This skull measures 54 mm. from snout to occipital condyle. The lower jaw is missing. This turtle was brought alive in March or April, 1894, to Port Antonio, Jamaica, where Dr. H. H. Wilder bought it and brought back the skull to Northampton.

E. R. DUNN,
Alexandria, Va.

ENDOPARASITES OF COLUBER CON- STRICTOR (LINN.).

In the fall of 1916 Owen Cattell of Garrison-on-Hudson, New York, sent me a splendid specimen of male Black Snake, *Coluber constrictor* (Linn.). It was six feet and five inches in length, a robust and active creature. In December it was killed and dissected primarily to further an investigation of the air sac and when opened a sprinkling of parasites was found throughout the entire length of the respiratory and intestinal tracts. These parasites were turned over to Dr. Thesle Job and he has reported (Iowa Academy of Science, Vol. XXIV., p. 315), three different species, *Porocephalus globicephalus*, a new *Renifer* and a larval *Gigantorhynchus* in the encysted stage.

The male *P. globicephalus* had not been before described. The *Renifer* was undoubtedly new and the species of *Gigantorhynchus* could not be determined because of the lack of information of larval stages of the whole genus.

G. VAN WAGENEN,
Iowa City, Iowa.